ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

THE COMMON CAUSE

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY. ***Societies and Branches in the Union 602.*** **LAW-ABIDING.**

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organised into 602 Societies and Branches, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN?

Notes and News.

The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

Dr. Elsie Inglis writes that Professor Sarolea (Belgian Consul in Edinburgh) has received the proposal to send a hospital for service in Belgium, "with the utmost gratitude," and the Servian Relief Committee also welcomes the offer of help in Servia. They add that "there will be plenty of work to do," and it must be the business of the National Union to see that, as Dr. Inglis says, "these N.U. hospitals are not only thoroughly well staffed with efficient women, but also well equipped to supply the need." What is wanted is (1) money, (2) night-shirts, bed-socks, nightingales, hot water bottles and covers, &c.

Wives and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors.

We rejoice to see that the demand made by *The Daily Citizen* for more generous treatment of the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, is being very widely supported. The demand is for £1 a week for the wives of men on active service; for mothers dependent on soldiers killed; for widows of soldiers killed; for soldiers permanently maimed in the war. We learn that recruiting has rushed up again on the news of the fall of Antwerp. Nothing, since the war began, has been so moving to the spirit as the effect of bad news on the eagerness of men to go to the front. When all seems going well, there is no rush; when danger threatens, the recruiting offices are crowded out. There is a fineness in this which must not and shall not be exploited by those in authority. Let us do generously by those who are sacrificing and being sacrificed in this terrible struggle. If we make war, let us at least be ready to pay the cost.

The Case of Soldiers' Widows.

Mr. Will Thorne asserts that, at a meeting of the West Ham Borough War Emergency Committee, he was told that as soon as the widow of a soldier or sailor was notified of her husband's death, her separation allowance was stopped, and she received instead 5s. a week, with 1s. for each child. His authority was the local Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and the information is perfectly correct. Five shillings a week is the widow's pension. It is our national disgrace if, now that we know how things stand, we do not alter them.

The Courage of Sanity.

In a moment of panic, the Plymouth Watch Committee has passed a resolution urging the re-enactment of the C.D. Acts. The resolution has, however, been "hung up" for the present, to be moved again after the November elections. It was stated at the discussion that protests had been received from a number of people, notably "women who knew nothing about the matter." We publish in another column a protest issued as long ago as 1870, and signed by some women who will be admitted by all—except, perhaps, the Plymouth Watch Committee—to "know something about it." In our leading article, we deal with the matter at greater length, and quote the opinion of medical experts on the subject.

What is Wanted.

We suggest that what is wanted is not inhuman treatment of women but a more human treatment of the men. Men in camp are not like horses in a stable—requiring only to be fed and exercised. They are human beings, needing human interests and a human life, all the more that many of them are very young, and all are taken out of the ordinary surroundings of home and work. Voluntary agencies—notably the Young Men's Christian Association—are doing splendid work in providing recreation tents, and opportunities for rest and refreshment. Where they are not able to do this, what remains for the men in camp but to seek interest and amusement elsewhere? They are human beings, and life to them must mean something beyond eating and drilling and sleeping! Some of our best and finest citizens are in these camps, and they are there because they believe it to be their duty to be there. To suggest that these men want to be protected in immorality is an insult to them. To give them something of the interest and variety and common humanity of the life they have left in order to enlist, is to recognise and to meet a real need, and a noble one.

Women's Associations.

The British Women's Temperance Association and the Young Women's Christian Association are both appealing for funds to help them to do this work. We earnestly commend their appeal to all who can help, either with money or with service. While we oppose any attempt to degrade men and women by legislation for the protection of vice, we are bound ourselves to show a better way, and prove in practice how the nobler is also the wiser method.

To the German Frontier and Back.

Not many Englishwomen are going to the Continent just now, and when the International Women's Relief Committee send back young German girls, they usually send them in charge of an American or German lady. But in view of the sudden illness of the lady appointed to conduct the last party in September, it became necessary at short notice to find someone with a passport willing and able to go; so, looking upon the trip as a great adventure, I offered, and was accepted.

Our party numbered forty-one, and it was quite a business collecting them all on the platform. Three of those we were expecting did not turn up, while one who had told us she was eighteen and unmarried arrived with two babies. Multitudes of the girls' friends came to see them off, and give them presents of chocolates and flowers, and most were quite depressed at saying "good-bye." One or two even wept.

The most unpleasant part of our journey came at Folkestone, and I wish the zealous people who write to the papers to complain of the lax ways of British officials in regard to aliens could have taken my place there for two hours. Every girl was searched, her luggage was examined most minutely, and every bit of writing read. All newspapers and printed matter except well-known novels and classics were taken from us. One girl, who was among the first to go in, came out almost the last, with a bundle of letters three inches thick in her hand. Every one of these letters had been read. They were all old ones from her mother and friends in Germany; but they were all read.

At last I got all my flock through. The mothers and babies were the last, as they were unable to push in with the crowd. The poor little things were so tired with the long wait that they went to sleep almost at once, and slept the whole way across.

The trip across was perfect, my little flock lying on deck-chairs in the sun and chatting merrily. Several of the other German women on board were known to me. One woman with six young children, whose husband had been made a prisoner of war, was being sent home by the American Embassy. An English lady with two tall, handsome daughters was leaving her native land because she had married a German, so the whole family were technically Germans.

Only one unpleasant incident occurred on board. A strange German woman got hold of three of my girls, and stuck to them all day. At lunch time I told them to follow me, but they did not do so, and as they did not turn up to tea, I went to look for them, and found she had been treating them to champagne, and one had taken too much. That settled it! I spoke to the purser about the woman, collected the girls, and took them off. After this I saw no more of the stranger.

At Flushing we were met by several German fathers, big, jolly business men, who were very glad to get their little daughters back, and thanked me most cordially for looking after them. One father took charge not only of his own girl, but of six others, who were all going to Hamburg, and this was a great relief to me, as we could not get any reliable information as to the trains on the German side. We had no trouble at all at Flushing; the customs inspection was soon over, and I went to find places in the train. At the last moment, as I was rounding up the late ones, I found one young monkey setting off for the telegraph office with a Dutchman. I had to give chase, and we only just caught the train, so I had no time to count them all again. However, I had the youngster of the champagne incident and she of the telegram with me, and I saw another of my special anxieties, a most fascinating young Polish girl, only two carriages off, so I hoped for the best.

It was amusing to watch the growing excitement among the girls as they neared home. At every station they seemed to have a crowd of Dutch soldiers round them as soon as the train stopped. One officer asked a girl what kind of a time she had in England. "Oh, dreadful," said the little wretch, but then repented and said, "no, perfectly lovely. We could not have had a better time. Everyone was good to us." So I forgave her.

A Dutch gentleman in our carriage was very good to us, and fed us with delicious Dutch cakes and fruit. One of the German girls had an endless supply of riddles, both German and English, such as "When is a door not a door?" and the Dutch gentleman enjoyed them very much. In about four hours we came to the frontier, and here I was most strongly urged by the guard, an immensely fat German, not to go on. The Dutchman and the other Germans, fathers of my girls, backed him up, saying that I should undoubtedly find it very difficult to get out again, and even if I did not have to go to prison, it would take several days before the necessary formalities could be gone through. As I knew that this was the case in England, I thought they were probably right about Germany. The guard promised me to look after them all and put them in the right trains. He assured me that there were through trains now, to Berlin, Hamburg, and other large German cities, and that they left Goch about an hour and a half after our train got in. The inspection of the girls and of their luggage, he said, would keep them safe and busy till the trains started. He himself would return with the boat-train at 6 next morning, and would report to me.

So I, feeling like a hireling shepherd, got cravenly down and said good-bye to all of my flock who were awake, and saw the train depart over the border. Then a very tall Dutch guard took me under his wing, it being close on midnight, and marched me away down a dark, leafy avenue and out into the dark village street. Everyone was long since sound asleep. He stopped at a little house and knocked and rattled and called for about ten minutes, until I began to wish he would take me back to the waiting room and lock me up till the morning. There would at least have been the soldiers to keep me company, for all the Dutch stations are strongly guarded. But presently came an old man, who led us into a large room, like a Belgian *estaminet*, and the guard explained what I wanted. The innkeeper gave the guard a drink, and let him out, and then took me up to a small room, not too clean, and with a tiny attic window in the roof. I wondered if they had done it on purpose, so that I should not escape in the night. Dutchwomen clean house all day long, and far into the evening, so the houses ought to be clean. No doubt this one was an exception. I passed an almost sleepless night. They were rather late calling me, and the perfidious guard had told me the wrong time for the train, hoping to see me again, I suppose. I think I was too lavish in tipping him the night before. Certainly the innkeeper charged me double what I should have had to pay for bed and breakfast in an English village inn. However, I picked up some *zwieback* and a roll, and ran for the train, which was late, luckily. The very fat guard came back according to promise, and described to me the scene at Goch when my forty-one arrived there; they cheered and sang their songs, and everyone crowded round them. You never saw such a fuss.

Soldiers were everywhere. When I looked out of the carriage window, they shouted and waved to me not to open it, because of the frequent bridges. I suppose they thought I was a German, as I was coming from that frontier, and it was that day—Friday—that martial law started on the eastern frontier; but I did not know this till afterwards.

In my carriage was an Irish lady who had just come through from Munich by herself. There had been many delays about granting her a permit, and the trains were very slow, compared to what they used to be before the war; but no one had been rude or unkind to her personally, though they all thought it their duty to tell her what they thought of England. Even the hotel-keeper's wife at Goch had done so as the traveller snatched a hasty breakfast. They all explained to her the baseness of Sir Edward Grey—the sight of his name on a passport infuriates them. They all believe England and her hypocritical ways are responsible for the war, and they all hate England with a kind of cold fury. Belgian soldiers who have been taken prisoners by the Germans and afterwards released, or who have had charge of German prisoners, have often told me the same story of the intense hatred which the Germans have of England.

"How dreadful the riots have been!" said the Irish lady. "What riots?" "Why, when 40,000 desperate men marched to the House of Commons, shouting against the war, and broke all the windows of the House!"

Another tale she had been told was that a whole Russian Army Corps had surrendered in East Prussia—absolutely starving—four days without food. A friend of her landlady had actually seen a German soldier in Munich whose eyes had been gouged out by the Belgians. And the French and Belgian women, and little children even, kill defenceless German soldiers. Why, there was one little French lass of ten who had a revolver under her pinafore, and killed an officer who asked her the way. Everyone says "We did not want war, we did not begin this war" (in the same breath they tell you that they alone were ready), "but now we are going on until we win. We have a hundred new Zeppelins. Let England beware." Such is the feeling, and such the stories current, not only in Prussia, but in South Germany.

I spent a day in Middleburg, and went on to Flushing by the tram next morning. As I spoke chiefly German, and read all the German newspapers I could find in the hotel, I regret to say the Belgian refugees staying there took me for a German, and would not sit in the same room with me. They were not insolent, they simply walked away, and I heard one lady assuring another that I certainly *was* German, *though I was not short and fat.*

On the boat next morning were fifteen of our sailors, survivors from the "Cressy," the "Aboukir," and the "Hogue." They were all in new blue suits and new boots, but wore no collars. They were rather apologetic about that, some of them, as they thought they did not look smart enough. One wore his striped red and black handkerchief round his neck. He looked very ill, and was hardly able to stand. His hands were covered with sore places, where pieces of wreckage had knocked him. They were all bruised, and had chilblains on their lips from the cold. All had been in the water over three hours, naked, and when the "Titan" picked them up, they were put in the boiler-room to thaw. They were the first to leave Holland, and they spoke with warm gratitude of the great kindness shown them from the moment they were picked up till they left Flushing. All had addresses of Dutch people, who had invited them to come back again and stay with them.

The sailors told us tales of their wonderful escape. One from the "Cressy" said "one thing I am sorry about, and that is our captain. He was the best captain I ever came across. So cool. 'All right, my lads,' he said, when the first torpedo struck us, 'there's no hurry; she'll keep afloat a good while yet.' And we all slipped off our things, ready to slip overboard, but we were blown off the next minute. You see, we'd sent off all our boats to help the others. And we saw no more of the captain. Nearly all our officers on the 'Cressy' are gone. I'd like to know what happened to the chaplain. He was a real good sort, a volunteer, too, not a regular chaplain. One chaplain was saved, the Dutch told us. I hope it was ours. It's a terrible sight, the most terrible that any man could see, to see three great ships and more than two thousand men go down."

Another said: "Did you hear that just before we were torpedoed, we shot a fishing boat laying mines? Yes, I saw it myself. It was a good shot. The fishing boat was flying the Dutch flag, and when she was shot, she hauled it down and flew the German flag as she went down." This story has appeared from a different source in the English papers, told by men landed in England, who had no opportunity of comparing notes with my friends who came from the Dutch side. They also told us that there were six or seven submarines. There was no doubt whatever about that; the number of torpedoes fired absolutely proves that more than one submarine was engaged, as even the big German submarines only carry four torpedoes. The men from the "Cressy" were perfectly sure they blew up one submarine and shot the conning tower off another—U 11—and after that received three torpedoes themselves. They were interested when I told them one of the German papers, by a slip of the Censor, no doubt, had mentioned "the submarines" (in the plural).

Soon after we left Flushing, two destroyers appeared off the Belgian coast, and came after us very fast. We could not see their flags for the smoke they made, and we passengers, and even the shipwrecked sailors, thought they might be German destroyers, as it had been reported that 200 of our men were crossing. Our sailors said they had never seen a German destroyer—only the submarines which attacked them. So we had an anxious five minutes. The foremost destroyer presently fired a "blank" and our boat, the "Oranje Nassau," stopped at once. The destroyer came near enough for the men to hail. She asked us by semaphore, "Have you any of the survivors on board? How many? We have orders to convoy you across." However, they then disappeared. We would have liked them to promenade across with us, one on each side.

Ellen Walshe.

Women and the Wounded: Dr. Ramsay's Experiences.

Accounts of the escape of the Women's National Service League Hospital staff from Antwerp have been published in the daily press. Our readers will be specially interested in the following extracts from letters written by Dr. Mabel Ramsay, a member of the N.U.W.S.S.:—

Sept. 23rd.—"We arrived . . . to find the site chosen for our hospital charming. It is a large concert hall, with a wide verandah in front, and on each side, rooms. Near to us is the English Field Hospital. Fighting is going on twenty miles from here every day."

Sept. 27th.—"Yesterday, our great excitement was to see a German biplane sailing above us, high in the air. They tried to get her down, but failed. We could see the shrapnel bursting in the air. They said that it dropped three bombs, but of this I have no confirmation. No one was frightened, but it gave us a queer feeling to see it and to realise that it was an enemy.

"The Director General (medical) of the army came and saw us yesterday, and was very pleased with all he saw, and left, remarking: '*Magnifique, tres bien! tres bien!*' All the formalities have been gone through, and now we are accepted as a hospital for receiving wounded direct from the battlefield. I mention these details in order that you may inform sceptics that we are fully recognised and authorised to work as a military hospital.

"Sir Cecil Hertslet is very proud of us. He is the British Vice-Consul, and has given us no end of help. He says we are the best organised hospital in Antwerp. Our men are surprised at the way we have got things into trim. . . . It is rather amusing to me to see how keen the men of the Croix Rouge are to help us, and wish to wear one of our badges with W.N.S.L. on it. They are quite proud of it. . . . The Red Cross have reserved our beds for especially bad cases."

Oct. 2nd.—"You will doubtless have read in the papers of the bombardment of Antwerp. We are about twenty miles distant. It went on all night (Sept. 29th), and it was fairly terrifying to listen to. It gives one some idea what the men of the Allies have to face. . . Our work here gives us very little time for going out. . . . The British Minister, Sir Francis Villiers, came to visit us to-day. He was charmed with our place.

"In case you hear that we were shelled by an aeroplane, the following is the truth: A German aeroplane came over us, and guns at the fort fired at it. A piece of shell dropped through our roof from our own guns, and made a very small opening. No one was hurt, and a very few knew that anything had occurred. . . . Our water supply is intact."

Later.—"We have had a very strenuous day. About 9 a.m. we received orders to evacuate our hospital, as the Germans were expected in Antwerp. Our orders were to get ready all patients who could be made at all ready to travel, to go to Ostend, and the remainder, too ill to be sent there, were to go to the Military Hospital. We proceeded, therefore, to dress some seventy-five patients, and the rest were made as comfortable as possible, to travel to the hospital. It was wonderful how well the men bore the news that the Germans were expected in Antwerp. Having got them ready, we endeavoured to rescue as much of our equipment as possible, leaving beds and dressings.

"About 1 p.m. a sudden change came over the situation, and we received news from Sir Cecil Hertslet that the Government had decided to hold Antwerp, and not, as at first decided early in the morning, to depart to London. The announcement was greeted with great cheers, and I was very pleased to hear that we were permitted to remain.

"My first inquiry was to see if, in the event of our going, there was need of doctors' services in other hospitals, as from what I hear some of the wounded are very bady attended. This question was being asked, and I had decided to proffer my services elsewhere if the military authorities decided to evacuate. But there was no decision for me to make, because our patients remained on our hands, and no one came to relieve us of their charge, hence the offer of going . . . to England was not to be taken advantage of, as duty held me here. Two or three of the unit decided to go back by the boat, and we have in consequence to rearrange our work. Our decision taken, all our nurses and staff worked like niggers unpacking the stores, and we began to operate again at 3 p.m. We have a lot of bad cases in the hospital, and we are hard at work from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and often up several times during the night to receive batches of wounded."

Dr. Stoney, in *The Observer* of last Sunday, continues the story:—

"When the bombardment began at midnight on Wednesday, we had 130 patients sleeping in the hospital. The first shell fell in the garden of the hospital. We were in the direct line of fire, there being near us a big ammunition building. We dressed as fast as we could, and when we got across from the convent to the hospital we found the patients already being taken down into the cellars. About sixty of the patients left. The whole staff of lady doctors and orderlies worked splendidly, not one losing her head. We all helped to lift the patients down, and in twenty-five minutes the seventy who were left were safely in the cellars. There the patients remained all night, with a sufficient staff to look after them. The shelling went on all night without more than ten minutes' interval."

How the remaining patients were disposed of, and how the staff escaped, has already been told in the press.

THE WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY. *President:* The Duchess of Marlborough.
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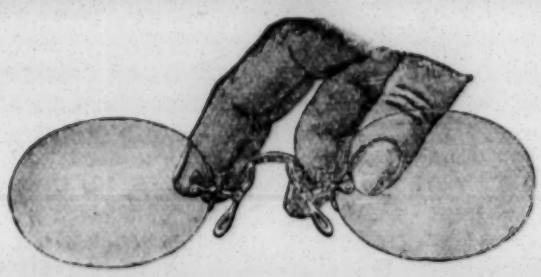
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THE QUEEN'S "WORK FOR WOMEN" FUND.

Appointment of Treasurer for Scotland.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow has been appointed Treasurer for Scotland Queen's Work for Women Fund. All Scotch contributions to be sent to her at Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgow, and will be forwarded by her to Lady Roxburgh, Acting Treasurer at headquarters of the Fund, 33, Portland Place, London, W., when the Royal receipt from Buckingham Palace will be sent to each contributor.

Help for Unemployed Women.

The Central Committee for the Employment of Women, 8, Grosvenor Place, W., has drawn up a number of hints on "How to start a Workroom," which may be valuable to some of our Societies.

WORK FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

We are obliged to hold over an article on "Work for Professional Women," many of whom have been thrown out of employment by the war. The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, has started a War Emergency Fund, for the benefit of clerical workers, and the Hon. Treas., Miss Helen C. Gordon, will be glad to receive donations.

FAIR WAGES UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Council of the National Federation of Women Workers:—

"That this Executive Council of the National Federation of Women Workers, whilst reaffirming its opinion that the lowest minimum wage which they can accept as a Trade Union wage for women of eighteen years and over is 15s. a week, recognises that when the Lancashire textile trades are excluded, the average wage of women workers falls, owing chiefly to lack of organisation, far below this sum, and having in view the desirability, at this time of industrial stress, of avoiding further dislocation of trade, or of attracting workers to relief workshops in cases where ordinary employment might be secured, approves of the minimum wage of 3d. an hour, suggested by the Central Committee on Women's Employment, to be paid on relief work and in training schemes: further, this Committee protests against any Government work being performed in the ordinary course of trade, at a wage lower than 15s. a week, and calls for the strict observance of the Fair Wages Clause in all Government contracts, or sub-contracts, given out in connection with military needs."

PAWNBROKER'S CHARGES.

In reply to a criticism in a letter from a "A Pawnbroker's Wife," appearing in our issue of September 25th, the writer of our article on State Recognition of Sailors' Wives, points out that if you ask for accommodation till the end of the month, and on the security of ten shillings are charged two shillings, the interest is *in fact* 2s. on the 10s. per mensum, and not 2d., as her critic suggests. It can only be regarded as 2d. on the quibble that if you choose to leave your security and enjoy the loan for a whole year, the charge would still be 2s. When accommodation for one month is specified, the interest *in fact* is *per mensum*. Twenty per cent. was the interest actually charged on the transaction mentioned in the article, and this repeated every month, as the writer indicated, would bring in the enormous total quoted. Our informant adds:—

"A large majority of pawnbrokers are also moneylenders. They are, in fact, the poor man's moneylenders. It is, of course, the case that interest on articles of direct value when *pledged* is regulated by Act of Parliament, *but there is no regulation to limit the amount of interest charged by the pawnbroker-moneylender.* It is open to the more influential classes to bring an action pleading 'extortion,' but this remedy is almost impossible for the poorer class. I think I made it clear in my article that the 'ring paper' was used as 'security' for a 'loan,' and was not itself pledged as a direct article of value."

"FIRELESS COOKERS."

Orders are coming in well for the "Fireless Cookers," to which Miss Clementina Black called the attention of our readers in her letter appearing on September 25th. The work has now been transferred to the North Islington Liberal and Radical Association, 734, Holloway Road (corner of Fairbridge Road), where rooms have kindly been lent, the execution of orders having been greatly hindered by lack of space at the Dickson Institute.

These cookers are invaluable for the bachelor woman of small means. They consist of a box stuffed tightly full of hay, and lined, a space being left into which a tin or enamel pot exactly fits. The stew or pudding to be cooked is cooked about five minutes on a stove, an asbestos mat being used to prevent the bottom from getting black, and the pot is then quickly put into the box, a cushion (supplied with the box) stuffed in on top, and the lid of the box is closed and fastened down. It is important to remember that if one looks inside the pot to make sure that the contents have "come to the boil," the lid must be put on and the pot left on the stove a minute or two longer before it is placed in the box. Food cooked in this way takes twice as long as on a stove; but it cannot burn or spoil, and a stew put in the cooker before one goes out to work in the morning is ready to eat, without any further trouble, when one returns in the evening. The cost of these cookers is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. each.

Letters containing cheques and postal orders should be sent to Miss Black's private address, 10, Priory Gardens, Highgate, N.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

A PLEA FOR WOUNDED WOMEN.

MADAM,—We honour and are proud beyond words of our wounded men, but that must not make us overlook our wounded women, wounded in the battle of life, and *for* life; we must not forget that responsibility, overwork, insufficient food, and anxiety will increase their usual average of sickness, which is always large during the wet and cold seasons.

The heavy death roll of young and healthy men must seriously affect the coming generation, therefore it becomes a National duty, of more than ordinary importance, to keep the mothers—actual and potential—in a high state of efficiency, physically and mentally, and the children robust; for in them, more than ever, lies our hope for the life of the world to come. Not one woman or child should be denied medical aid and nursing if within human power to give them the help they need; to handicap them in the matter of health, if by any means we can prevent it, would be national suicide. Civilian patients are already suffering severely from shortage of hospital beds, doctors, and nurses. At one hospital alone there are 100 women waiting for admission. Urgent cases have been refused help, and children cannot be sent to Convalescent Homes, because they are being reserved for the soldiers. My knowledge has all been obtained first hand, and I am ready to give full information to anyone who likes to call upon me. It is playing with words to argue that, in this way, the war is entailing no extra suffering, because it is the logical outcome of the situation. Taking hospitals all round, there *cannot* be as many beds as usual at the disposal of civilians; this *must* raise the "waiting" average somewhere, and the trouble will get rapidly worse.

I intend to run my house, Brackenhill, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent, as a "sample" of what can be done to alleviate this trouble, hoping that the scheme will take hold of the public conscience. But I cannot run a hospital personally long enough to make the expense worth while unless I can obtain financial support. I propose taking:—

Maternity cases (after their dismissal at the end of ten days).

Surgical Operation cases which have to leave the hospital before any real approach to health has been attained.

Children who cannot be admitted to the Convalescent Homes.

There is no reason why my scheme should not be carried out in other towns, and so relieve the congestion at the London Hospitals, and enable them to deal with many more acute cases. Local doctors could give their services so as to encroach upon their time as little as possible, local nurses from Hospitals, Nursing Homes, &c., could take short shifts so that no one would be overtaxed; chemists could supply medicine, &c., at cost price; and local tradesmen could help, at any rate, in kind. All mechanical work, such as washing pātients, taking temperature, &c., could be done by those women who have offered their services for wounded men; it would keep them in practice for actual war work.

It would greatly increase the efficiency of the work to have a *permanent* fully qualified nurse. Will those sympathisers who cannot give any large sum contribute weekly one shilling towards a "Nurses' Fee Fund"? Donations may be paid direct to Lloyd's Bank, Limited, Bromley, for the credit of "Brackenhill Hospital" account, or sent to me personally—and every subscriber of £5 or over will receive a monthly memo. of expenditure.

K. HARVEY.

VICTIMS OF NATURALISATION LAW.

MADAM,—May we through your paper appeal for assistance for some thirty-six of our countrywomen and their children who are the victims of the naturalisation law which deprives a woman who marries a foreign subject of her nationality? These Welsh women are the wives of Germans who were working in the Welsh mines, and they were born in Wales and have never been out of Wales. Owing to the war, their husbands are now prisoners in England, and they and their families are left destitute. The administrators of the Prince of Wales's Fund have refused to assist them on the ground that they are not British subjects, and they cannot be helped from German funds. We propose, therefore, to raise a special fund for their relief, and feel sure we may rely upon a generous response from your readers. The American Consul at Swansea has most kindly offered his co-operation in the distribution of the fund. Donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer.

EDITH R. MANSELL-MOULLIN, 69, Wimpole Street, London.
HELENA GERTRUDE JONES, M.B., D.P.H., Hon. Treasurer to the Fund, 3, Rhodesia Avenue, Halifax, Yorks.

WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

MADAM,—May I very heartily endorse the letters on the subject of the war in the present issue of THE COMMON CAUSE from Mrs. Richardson, Miss Chapman, and Mr. Arthur Price. It is, I think, highly desirable that the N.U.W.S.S. should emphatically dissociate itself from such individual opinions as Miss O'Shea's, or those of the other lady who has the temerity to declare herself as "For Britain's Greater Welfare." You have admitted these expressions of individual opinion into our organ—the recognised organ of the N.U.W.S.S.—and have also, I grant, admitted the very excellent comments on these. I think, however, you should also most emphatically state that these writs for peace at any price are strictly individual, the utterances of irresponsible members, and that the N.U. is not officially advocating any faddist opinions.

We are, indeed, in grave danger of condemnation by the mere man in the street for uttering immature opinions; we show ourselves unfit for the vote, not so much by differing from him—he can tolerate among his fellows diversity of party politics—but for rushing in with our judgment and advice where angels well might fear to tread. Utterances, that might be permissible over the tea-cups, obtain a certain dignity when printed. The mere man on seeing our paper may well say to himself, "if such thoughtless tomfoolery as 'For Britain's Glorious Welfare' is advocated by women—they show they are not fit for the vote in an Imperial Parliament." I am even tempted to fear so myself! ISOBEL FITZROY HECHT.

[*We must courteously remind Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht that all the opinions published in our Correspondence columns are purely individual, including her own.*—ED., "C.C."]

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WILL BE HELD BY
The Woman Suffrage National Aid Corps
(Organised by the Women's Freedom League)
At PORTMAN ROOMS, BAKER STREET,
TUESDAY, OCT. 27th, at 8 p.m.
Speakers: MISS E(THEL ARNOLD. MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY, MISS NINA BOYLE.
Chairman: MRS. DESPARD.
Songs by the Rev. Dr. Houston Collisson.
Tickets—Reserved 2s. 6d. and 1s. Unreserved Free, which must be booked beforehand at the W.F.L. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
Very Revd. Prior McNABB, O.P., in the Kensington Town Hall, on Monday, October 26th. at 8 p.m.
Chair - - - - MRS. WALTER ROCH.
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TICKETS, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., may be obtained from the Secretary, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, *2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

A Discredited System.

It is with feelings of indignation and shame that the women of Great Britain have read of the demand of even a single Watch Committee that the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869 should be re-enacted now. Though Plymouth alone has, as yet, made itself responsible for this shameful suggestion, it cannot too soon be gibbetted, nor can the women and the men of this country too quickly or too strongly repudiate it. It is, indeed, bitter, at such a time as this, when all are suffering and enduring together, when the one wish of every woman in this country is to do her utmost to relieve distress, and to bear her share of all that cannot be relieved—it is bitter beyond speech to have to turn aside even for a moment to defend one sex against the other, and claim that women should not be sacrificed to the supposed necessities of men. But, in fact, this is no question of women against men. We do not believe that the men who are now in training for a war which they hold to be one not of aggression but of the defence of the weak and oppressed, would for a moment endorse the demand made by the Plymouth Watch Committee in their supposed interests. We are confident that the proposal has only to be understood to be repudiated with indignation. But it is first necessary that it should be understood, and in a matter of such urgency we make no apology for speaking plainly.

The Contagious Diseases Acts were passed in 1866 and 1869. They provided that in certain towns where soldiers were quartered, women who practised prostitution should be registered by the police, and subjected at regular intervals to medical examination, in order to see whether they were infected with venereal disease. If they were, they were sent to a hospital for compulsory treatment. If they were not, they were set free to continue the practice of prostitution.

The assumption underlying these laws was that vice was necessary to men, and that they should therefore be protected from danger in practising it.

The fact that, if vice is necessary for men, it is also necessary for some women, since men cannot be vicious alone, was ignored. No provision was made to protect women from infection. No compulsory treatment was demanded for the men. Women were absolutely and entirely sacrificed in the hope of making vice safe for men.

For a time, then, the system of "State regulation of vice" was tried in Great Britain. It has been tried also in many other countries, and still exists, under various forms, in some of them.

It has, however, been completely discredited. In our own country, the great crusade of Mrs. Josephine Butler—begun immediately after the passage of the Acts—resulted after seventeen years of struggle, in their repeal. Holland, Denmark, and Norway have definitely abandoned the system; and Switzerland, with the exception of Geneva. Italy has abolished police supervision, and substituted (voluntary) gratuitous treatment of patients. Both in Sweden and in France a Royal Commission has reported against regulation.

This policy has not been directed solely by moral or solely

by medical considerations. Both have marched together, and both have influenced public opinion on this great question.

It is impossible, in the space at our command, to cite a hundredth part of the medical evidence against State-regulation as a protection against venereal disease. Here are the pronouncements in brief of some of the greatest authorities.

"The improvement that has taken place since the repeal of the C.D. Acts is due to better hygiene and better treatment. The day for compulsion is dead." Mr. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Lock Hospital.

"Regulation is worse than useless, it is positively harmful."—Professor Augagneur, M.D., Ex-Governor of Madagascar.

"In no country has Regulation appreciably diminished sexual disease."—Dr. Blaschko, of Berlin.

"Regulation of vice . . . has been thoroughly tried and demonstrated to be a failure in all the foreign countries in which it has been inaugurated."—Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Professor of Gynæcology in the Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A.

"From every point of view, whether individual or national, whether moral or physical, whether of theory or practice, the weight of all evidence is against the State regulation of vice."—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Melville, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Dr. Douglas White.

"Regulation is an anachronism which it is impossible to reconcile with modern civilisation."—Dr. Bloch, Specialist in Diseases of Women, Charlottenburg, Berlin.

"State Regulation of Vice has been the most potent aid and support of the white slave traffic. . . . It is contrary to all the principles of Public Health and State Medicine."—Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.C.S.

At the International Congress of Medicine, which met in London, August, 1913, the discussion on regulation was noteworthy for two reasons: First, because this great representative gathering of the medical profession was practically unanimous in admitting that the policy of regulation of prostitution is a hygienic failure and ought to be abandoned; secondly, because of the admission by all the speakers that the question is one of great complexity, and that it *cannot be solved by medical considerations alone.*

At Aberdeen, last June, at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, during a special discussion of the responsibilities of the State with regard to venereal disease, regulation was hardly ever mentioned, so universally is it discredited. Only two speakers alluded to it, and they spoke of it as "a sanitary failure."

We believe that true science and right morals are always at one. The evidence of medical experts is endorsed by the sense of justice of every decent citizen. When it is known that State regulation, with its accompaniments of registration, examination, and segregation, treats one set of human beings as existing simply as a means to the vicious ends of another, the whole system stands condemned. It is, on the one hand, admitted, even by defenders of regulation, that, by its means, even the most degraded of women are further brutalised. It is clear, on the other, that the admission by the State that vice is a necessity and should, therefore, be made safe (if that were possible) is a degradation, and an incitement to the degradation, of men.

We resent the whole assumption of State regulation as an outrage not on women only, but on men also. It is not true that vice is necessary. It is not just that men should be protected in vice at the cost of the further degradation of unhappy women. It is an infamy to suggest that men demand, or would consent to, such a sacrifice—the very men who, at this hour, are preparing to give their lives in the defence of their country, their homes, their women!

All measures possible and wise should be taken to protect the men in our camps from temptation. But to assert that vice is necessary—to guarantee that it shall be made safe—this is not to protect men from temptation. Every measure taken must be taken in the interests of both sexes. Our interests are the same. Let all men and women who care for the honour of their country, see to it that in this great struggle their honour be not stained by a return to the infamy of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

WOMEN PATROLS.

An appeal is issued for funds to pay the salaries of women organisers, who will supervise and control the work of women patrols in the neighbourhood of camps. The patrols will be volunteers, but as the work will be both difficult and responsible, the National Union of Women Workers has decided to appoint salaried organisers to advise and help them. The salaries should be proportionate to the ability and wisdom demanded of women engaged in a new and most important duty, and the appeal is therefore to all who care for the welfare of our soldiers, and of young girls. It is signed by Mrs. Creighton, President N.U.W.W.; Adeline, Duchess of Bedford; Mrs. Chichester (Mother's Union), Mrs. Chute (G.F.S.), Mrs. Randall Davidson, Mrs. Fawcett (President National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), Mrs. James Gow, Miss Norah Hall (Church Army), Hon. Emily Kinnaird (Y.W.C.A.). Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Garrett, Hon. Treasurer, Women's Patrol Committee, 2, Gower Street, W.C.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND STATE REGULATION.

Text of the Women's Protest against the Contagious Diseases Acts (published January 1st, 1870, in the Daily News.)

"We, the undersigned, enter our solemn protest against these Acts.

"(1) Because, involving as they do such a momentous change in the legal safeguards hitherto enjoyed by women in common with men, they have been passed, not only without the knowledge of the country, but unknown, in a great measure, to Parliament itself; and we hold that neither the Representatives of the People, nor the Press, fulfil the duties which are expected of them, when they allow such legislation to take place without the fullest discussion.

"(2) Because, so far as women are concerned, they remove every guarantee of personal security which the law has established and held sacred, and put their reputation, their freedom, and their persons absolutely in the power of the police.

"(3) Because the law is bound, in any country professing to give civil liberty to its subjects, to define clearly an offence which it punishes.

"(4) Because it is unjust to punish the sex who are the victims of a vice, and leave unpunished the sex who are the main cause, both of the vice and its dreaded consequences; and we consider that liability to arrest, forced medical treatment, and (where this is resisted) imprisonment with hard labour, to which these Acts subject women, are punishments of the most degrading kind.

"(5) Because, by such a system, the path of evil is made more easy to our sons, and to the whole of the youth of England; inasmuch as a moral restraint is withdrawn the moment the State recognises, and provides convenience for, the practice of a vice which it thereby declares to be necessary and venial.

"(6) Because these measures are cruel to the women who come under their action—violating the feelings of those whose sense of shame is not wholly lost, and further brutalising even the most abandoned.

"(7) Because the disease which these Acts seek to remove has never been removed by any such legislation. The advocates of the system have utterly failed to show, by statistics or otherwise, that these regulations have in any case, after several years' trial, and when applied to one sex only, diminished disease, reclaimed the fallen, or improved the general morality of the country. We have, on the contrary, the strongest evidence to show that in Paris and other Continental cities where women have long been outraged by this system, the public health and morals are worse than at home.

"(8) Because the conditions of this disease, in the first instance, are moral, not physical. The moral evil through which the disease makes its way separates the case entirely from that of the plague, or other scourges, which have been placed under police control or sanitary care. We hold that we are bound, before rushing into experiments of legalising a revolting vice, to try to deal with the *causes* of the evil, and we dare to believe that with wiser teaching and more capable legislation, those causes would not be beyond control."

Signatures include the names of Florence Nightingale, Josephine Butler, Harriet Martineau, Mary Carpenter, and the sisters of John Bright.

CARE OF MATERNITY IN TIME OF WAR.

In response to the scheme circulated by the Women's Co-operative Guild, inquiries have come in from Mayors, Public Health Committees, Medical Officers of Health, Societies, and individuals. The scheme advocates the co-operation of Public Health Committees and Representative Committees in the establishment of Maternity Centres and the provision of nourishment and other forms of help for expectant and nursing mothers whose family income has been reduced by the war. Organisers are at work explaining the proposals, and suggesting methods of carrying them out. The course of action advised is that of conferences of women's organisations, followed by deputations to Public Health and Representative Committees. Where Institutions concerned with Maternity and Infant Welfare exist, such as hospitals, and Schools for Mothers, co-operation is invited. New Maternity Centres, voluntary and municipal, are now being opened, and dinners are being extended.

The Women's Co-operative Guild gratefully acknowledges the help it is receiving from the National Union of Suffrage Societies and the Liberal Women's Suffrage Society—each of which has lent an organiser—and from various other organisations, women's and labour. The Guild is also grateful for the financial and personal help given by many friends, and earnestly invites further contributions to the fund for carrying out this campaign.

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

Hundreds of volunteers have enrolled since the war for service at Infant Welfare Centres, of which there are now close on 400 throughout the country. To meet their demand for training, the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy is organising a very comprehensive course of eighteen lectures, as well as practical demonstrations at Infant Consultations, to be given in London from October 19th onwards. The subjects chosen deal with every aspect of infant hygiene, from the ante-natal period to the feeding and care of children up to five. The lecturers include Dr. Armand Routh, Dr. Florence Willey, Dr. Eric Pritchard, Dr. C. F. Wallis, Dr. David Forsyth, Dr. Macleod Yearsley, and many others. Mothers and nurses will be admitted, as well as voluntary health workers. The fee for the full course is 5s., and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

Work in Bradford.

Women's Employment Committee.

In connection with the Lady Mayoress's War Guild, a committee on Women's Employment has been appointed in Bradford, consisting of one member from each of the women's organisations in the city. The Lady Mayoress is President, Mrs. Jacob Moser is Chairman of the Committee, and the Hon. Secretaries are Miss Ashby (Secretary of the Bradford W.S.S.), who is also Hon. Secretary to the Lady Mayoress's War Guild, and another member of the N.U., Miss Hilston, chosen on account of her knowledge of the women's organisations in the city.

At present the utmost difficulty is being felt in Bradford in getting any monetary recognition for the Women's Schemes from the Relief Fund, but strong effort is being made to overcome this. It has been proposed that the Committee shall become a Sub-Committee of the Lord Mayor's Relief Committee, and shall draw its funds from this source, and a deputation has been arranged to meet the Lord Mayor and others on this subject. Mrs. Alfred Illingworth has promised five guineas a month for five months, and Mrs. Moser also five guineas a month. A number of good rooms have been offered free of charge as workrooms.

The following schemes have been drawn up :—

Employment of Skilled Workers.

It is proposed that rooms should be obtained where skilled unemployed needlewomen can be provided with work on the making of garments for relief purposes on five days a week, for a six hours' day, at 3½d. an hour. The amount of employment should, however, depend on the needs of the women employed. Payment for the work should come from the ladies ordering the garments, or from funds provided for this purpose. Work may also be given by the Committee to home-workers, and the usual price paid for it, but this should be done only in very special circumstances.

Employment of Unskilled Workers.

Centres should be formed which unskilled women could attend for three hours daily on four days a week, to make up new and worn clothing, to mend and darn ; the women to be paid at the rate of 3d. an hour. It might be advisable at these centres to arrange for penny teas.

Unskilled workers might also be employed in cleaning homes where, owing to illness or any other cause, the women are unfit to do it themselves ; also to help to clean or whitewash homes that are in urgent need of it, on the recommendation of the Health Department of the City Council. Necessary steps should be taken in cases of State insured persons to keep them in benefit.

Application for employment will be received only through the Labour Exchange. It may be advisable that the whole organisation should be placed under the general superintendence of the Education Authority.

Care of Maternity.

Bradford is also drawing up a big scheme of maternity care, and a special committee has been formed for this purpose. It is hoped to provide seven centres for maternity feeding. The idea is that the Health and Education Committee should provide, cook, and distribute ; United Societies find rooms and service, and the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund provide the money for payment of food at cost price.

Organisation of Centres.—At each of the seven centres, there is to be a leader and a small sub-committee, who shall be responsible for having a sufficient number of workers each day to serve the food and endeavour to brighten the lives of the women. The food and plates, cutlery, &c., are to be sent to each centre from the Lister Lane Cooking Centre (a new centre to be opened).

Registration.—A very good system of registration will be established from the beginning, originating from the Medical Officer's Health Department. A complete record of each mother will be kept, and weekly returns sent to the Town Hall, to enable the Municipality to take over this scheme in perfect order later on.

The need for such a scheme is urgent. Dr. Buchan reports that at the present time, from lists compiled by the health visitors alone, there are five hundred nursing mothers who ought to come under it, and, with expectant mothers, there will be fully a thousand to twelve hundred who might with great advantage attend these centres.

The organisers report that, though there is being considerable delay, there is a strong assurance that the scheme will ultimately be undertaken. Both societies and individuals have given it a warm welcome and asked to be allowed to join the Committee. A conference consisting of two representatives of the Lord Mayor's Finance Committee, the Health Committee, the Education Commitee, and the Maternity Care Committee respectively, has met, with the result that the full scheme is now awaiting the sanction of the Lord Mayor's Representative Committee and the City Council, whose decision will be known by the end of the month. The Maternity Care Committee is quite ready to start work as soon as the necessary funds are sanctioned.

Other Activities.

The Bradford Suffrage Society, in addition to helping with the schemes already mentioned has found a number of visitors for the Reservists' Wives Committee and City Guild of Help, and workers for the District Distress Committee. A large number of garments have been made, the work being for the most part paid for by members of the society. On Saturday, October 10th, a jumble sale was held, as a means of raising money for the needs of the Society, and also for the Active Service League at Headquarters, and about £17 was raised.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we can do with any number of volunteers. Every seller should be provided with a poster (to be obtained with the papers), which, when pasted on cardboard, can be slung on the wrist.

Depots Arranged.

MARBLE ARCH DEPOT.—Copies can now be obtained at 44, Great Cumberland Place, W., on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, between 2-3 p.m.

HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON, DEPOT.—Mrs. Hogg, 23, Hornton Street, High Street, Kensington, has kindly consented to provide this depôt, and copies, posters, and bags can now be obtained here for High Street, Kensington, and district selling.

W.C. DISTRICT.—Mrs. Paul, 45, Regent's Square, W.C., has kindly consented to take charge of the Holborn and S. St. Pancras District. Mrs. Paul will be glad of additional volunteers, as this district contains some splendid pitches. Mrs. Paul will distribute papers to helpers any day except Sunday.

CITY DEPOT.—Miss Gertrude Cohn, c/o The South-West Africa Co., 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C. Miss Cohn has kindly consented to distribute papers to sellers and receive the returns, &c. Any member who can spare only half-an-hour when passing through the City is urged to call on Miss Cohn, who will give full particulars.

The following donations have been received in response to Mrs. Fyffe's letter :—Miss Margaret Hamilton, 7s., Mr. and Mrs. Greg (2nd monthly instalment), £1, Anonymous, 2s. 6d. Please send some more!

THE NATIONAL UNION.

ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque / Postal order for £ : s. d. for the Work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in relief of distress caused by the war.

Name _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.

Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Notice: Office Hours.

Owing to the very great rush of work at the National Union, people desiring interviews can at present only be received between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The National Union on Women in War.

Readers are reminded that time is getting short, and that those who want tickets for the big meeting on Tuesday night at the Kingsway Hall must make haste to secure seats if they wish to be present. The meeting is really important, for interesting pronouncements will be made about the Union's work in war—what has been done, what is still to do, and what the National Union intends to try to do. There is the question of Belgium, where our national honour is touched. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton will talk about that. Then there is the large question of opening up new avenues of employment to women. Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss Ashton, Miss I. O. Ford, are all experts in that field of endeavour. Tickets can be had for 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., from the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, or from the Active Service League Headquarters, 50, Parliament Street, Westminster. Those unable to come to the meeting themselves can always help by buying tickets and presenting them to friends who need convincing that women are ready to do their part with men at all times.

Funds Wanted: Help to Keep the Door Open.

The Menderies is doing excellent work at 14, Great Smith Street, but Miss Beaver reports that if further funds are not forthcoming at once, the workshop may have to be closed. The workroom in the New Kent Road has accommodation for 100 women, and a waiting list of 300. But only 30 can be taken in, as there are not sufficient funds to pay the wages of the others. Women's employment returns are going up, it is true, but the clothing trades will take some time to recover entirely, and if these girls are not provided with some paid employment during the interval, what is to happen to them? Those who can afford it are begged by Miss Beaver to subscribe something weekly. It only costs ten shillings to keep one girl at work for a week. Ten people *in work* could well afford to keep one out-of-work woman by subscribing 1s. a week. Most of the women are blousemakers, machinists, skirt and bodice hands, &c. They are eminently capable of mending and altering garments skilfully, and the charges are not prohibitive by any means. Those who cannot send money can send mending. Orders for shirts can be executed at the Menderies as well as at the Workroom at the A.S.L. Headquarters. Another useful thing the Menderies can do is to darn the heels and toes of *new soldiers' socks*. Members of the N.U.W.S.S. who have relatives at the Front know how much the officers appreciate gifts of clean socks for their men. It is a good plan to buy the socks ready-made (thereby helping an established industry employing women's labour), and then to send them to the Menderies to be strengthened by neat darning on vulnerable spots. A further suggestion is to soak them in some strong antiseptic before despatching them. This might also be done to shirts and underclothing. It may save a man from blood poisoning when he is wounded.

The Active Service League Shop.

Miss Jetley always asks for more. This week she wants *khaki* and natural flannel for executing shirt orders (money saved on purchasing material goes into women's wages), and longcloth for making up underclothing. She thanks Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Macarthy, Miss Eileen Peel, Miss Mary May, Mrs. Danby, and Mrs. Melhuish, for very acceptable gifts in the shape of materials, clothes, tables, chairs, and cooking utensils. Several of the workroom hands have obtained permanent work during the week, and a number of dressmakers have been put into touch with regular customers.

Cookery *v.* Sewing.

The scheme for opening cookery classes for working women is rapidly developing, and Miss Petty will hold her first demonstrations to the voluntary teachers next week, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. At a preliminary meeting on Monday last Miss Petty gave a most interesting account of her cookery teaching in the homes in St. Pancras, and Newport, Essex. A slight alteration has been made in the scheme, and it is now proposed that instead of cooking the dinners for feeding centres, the women should be allowed to take home the food they cook for themselves and their families. In this way they will not only receive training in cookery, together with a maintenance grant during the training, but the families of some of the poorest women will be able to obtain good, wholesome food, which the mother will have the satisfaction of feeling she has herself provided.

Will any volunteers who are ready to undertake to teach small classes of women send in their names to Miss Lawrence, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster, when full particulars of the scheme and of the demonstrations which Miss Petty will hold on working class cookery will be sent to them.

Hospitality.

Miss Griesbach asks for hospitality for two ladies who have had a very hard time, and whose health has suffered from being reduced to living in a cellar in order to save rent when their work dwindled to nothing. A visit to the country would set them up, and enable them to take some position *au pair*. Miss Jetley would also like to hear of some home where an Antwerp family of four persons (husband and wife and two girls) could be boarded for ten shillings a week each in return for some domestic assistance in the house. The father had a flourishing upholstery business in Antwerp, and they came over some time ago when the business failed owing to the war. They paid their own way, always hoping that their fortunes might be restored. Now they have heard that their home and place of business is gone, and with the small funds they possess they are unable to pay more than £2 a week. If the husband could be of any use at his own trade, he would be glad to give his services.

Mrs. Streeter has had two offers of posts for the French lady mentioned in last week's paper.

A pleasant feature of the Hospitality Bureau is the receipt of grateful letters from the guests. This is what one woman writes: "I like it down here very much. I have not got a regular berth until matron comes back, which will be next week. I am very thankful to you for all; you were very good to me. I will send some money for some other poor as soon as I can." Another letter ends with the phrase: "It's just an *unbelievable* place for niceness."

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	£1,681	17	1
Mr. E. H. Smith	3	0	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Messrs. Withers, Bensons, Birkett & Davies	2	2	0
Miss A. W. Cooke (2nd Donation)	2	2	0
Mrs. Allen E. Johnson	1	1	0
Miss Selina H. Jepnson ...	3	0	0
Miss V. Partington (1st monthly donation)		5	0
Miss Gertrude Sotheran (2nd donation)	2	0	0
Per Miss Judith Sandberg ...		2	6
Miss C. M. Forster (2nd monthly donation)		5	9
Miss Finke	1	0	0
Miss Beatrice F. Lovibond ...	1	1	0
Mrs. E. R. Harris	1	0	0
Miss E. Gertrude Harris ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Heitland	2	2	0
Miss Isa R. Watson		10	0
Anonymous		5	0
Mrs. G. H. Lomas		2	6
Miss E. Griffin and Miss O'Donnell		5	0
Beaconsfield W.S.S.		5	0	0
Miss M. Hird			5	0
Mrs. Frank Dawes		20	0	0
Miss J. G. Goodrich			2	6
Mrs. E. Gamble (4th weekly donation)			1	0
Miss Horsburgh		1	1	0
Miss Mary Morton		2	2	0
Mrs. Harold Fry		1	1	0
Mrs. Margolliouth		5	5	0
Mrs. R. M. Rootham		1	1	0
Miss E. J. Sloane		1	1	0
Miss J. D. Dalglish		3	0	0
At 50, Parliament-street—Employees, Charles-street P.O. (2nd donation)		1	0	0
Mrs. Bestley		1	0	0
Miss Robinson			10	0
Miss E. Willis			2	0
Mrs. Bailey			10	0
Miss Hadley			5	0
Anonymous			10	0
Miss Morin			4	0
	£1,750	6	7	

EDITORSHIP OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

Miss Royden has returned to the editorial office, and was responsible for the issue of last week. The gratitude of the N.U. is due first to Miss Ward and later to Mrs. Swanwick for their kindness in taking charge of the paper during her absence.

LONDON SOCIETY'S MEETING.

"Women's Service in War Time" was the subject of the London Society's Meeting at Lady Brassey's house on October 13th, and the question of women's service was dealt with in a practical manner.

"The difficulty of not knowing what to do must not leave us content to do nothing," Mrs. Creighton said in the course of her speech, and went on to urge helpers to do what they could for the women and children left behind, so that they should not, during the present crisis, be in a worse position than before. The war, she pointed out, was like a searchlight, which goes right into our social and national lives, and it should be remembered that those women who are bewildered perhaps by having a little more money to spend than usual, are among the less educated who have not yet learned self-control. As Miss Helen Ward said in her speech, it was a pity that Mrs. Fawcett's message, "Women, your country needs you!" had not reached all women in the same way that the men had heard the country's call to them. Mr. Cholmeley spoke of the indomitable will of Englishwomen, which is nowhere surpassed.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES OF THE LONDON SOCIETY.

It has come to our knowledge that an important circular letter on the subject of the meeting of the London Council on October 29th has, in many cases, not been delivered. Local Secretaries who have not received it are requested to communicate with Miss P. Strachey, L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage has undertaken a task which will grow in magnitude during the course of the winter. They have undertaken the visiting and care of the wives and dependents of men of the regulars and of Kitchener's army in Leith, and are doing this work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Miss Lisa Gordon and Miss Pressley-Smith have been appointed to act as a Sub-Committee for Leith of the Garrison Committee of the S.S.F.A.

Already about 40 investigators are engaged in dealing with cases in Leith, whilst the results of their enquiries are tabulated in the office. Thirty other visitors have been drafted on to various committees connected with the same Association in the City of Edinburgh. Miss Pressley-Smith has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Leith Relief Committee, and one of the organisers has been appointed to a sub-committee in connection with Relief Work in Edinburgh. All the active workers of the Society at present in town are engaged in one way or another with Relief Work connected with the war.

Immense numbers of garments for the soldiers have been made by members of the Society and have been forwarded by Miss Rachel Jeffrey to the proper quarters. Parcels of clothing are also being collected for the Belgian Refugees. A War Emergency Registration Bureau has been opened at 106, George Street, where offers of help are registered and people are directed to the proper agencies.

Cooking Class.

The cooking class, which is almost at an end, has been very helpful in supplying appetising dishes for invalids in Edinburgh and Leith.

Public Meeting.

The first meeting of the season was held at 40, Shandwick Place on Friday, October 2nd. Miss S. E. S. Mair took the chair, and made an inspiring speech. Miss Alice Low gave a short account of how she and Miss Gordon escaped from Germany, and afterwards sketched the work of the National Union throughout the country. She ended with an appeal to the members not to forget that their organisation was entirely engaged on relief work, and that it was their duty as members to keep that organisation going. The result of her appeal was an excellent collection. The meeting was a very large one, several of the audience being unable to obtain seats. We wish our members to bear in mind that our work in Edinburgh and Leith is always on the increase, and we beg that all those who have any experience as social workers, or who are willing to learn, will offer their services as quickly as possible.

Glasgow.

The Glasgow Society's Exchange for Voluntary Workers is growing in usefulness every week. Out of 352 registrations, 156 are members of the Society, and 26 are Friends of Woman's Suffrage. The Exchange has been able to draft 173 workers to the S.S.F.A. The M.O.H. has given the Glasgow Society two of the municipal wards of Glasgow in which to start Infant Welfare Work. Glasgow has already done much of this work very efficiently, but further help is most acceptable, and the Medical Officer of Health and the President of the Infant Health Visitors Association have given a warm welcome to the Society's work.

Dumfries.

This Society was asked to make garments for the K.O.S.B., the local regiment. A large box of socks was sent off a fortnight ago, and next week more garments are to be sent off. It is now suggested that children's garments which may be needed for the poor of the town during the winter should be made. Members of the Society are on the Clothing Committee, and doing S. and S.F.A. work. An entertainment has also been given, and the proceeds sent to the Relief Fund.

Falkirk.

This Society has given £10 to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and £5 worth of wool has been knitted by members and sent to the A. and S. Highlanders.

Inverness.

The members of the Society are head over ears in work, are on all the Relief Committees, and are doing a great deal of S. and S.F.A. work. They have qualified as Red Cross nurses, and over twenty of them have just finished a course of lessons in Red Cross Invalid Cookery, have passed the examination, and obtained certificates. £5 has been sent to the Provost for the Relief Fund.

Largs.

This Society has taken up Belgian Relief Fund work. As the result of a letter from the Secretary to the local paper, £6 was received. Later a "Flag Day" was arranged, and most successfully carried through. The Society paid the expenses of this, and the handsome sum of £116 2s. 7d. was realised. Since then a Committee has been formed to receive donations of all kinds, and has already forwarded seven boxes of clothing, &c., to the Belgian Relief Treasurer in Glasgow.

Peebles.

The Society finds it unnecessary at present to start restaurants, as owing to a Government order for khaki there is as yet very little unemployment. The Relief Committee proposed to relieve the unemployed by doles of money, but the two Suffragist members objected so strongly that the rest of the Committee left it to them to find a better way. As a result the unemployed women are earning their living by making Red Cross garments, altering old clothes, and working under the auspices of the Suffrage Society. The Society raised £14 by a jumble sale, and gave a donation to the Red Cross.

Shetland.

The Lerwick W.S.S. is practically controlling all the work there.

Rotherham.

Suffragists are taking a very prominent part in the civic life during the war. On every relief committee throughout the town Suffragists are doing good work. The Town Clerk has invited Mrs. Oldham to organise the employment of women scheme as soon as the Mayor's Representative Committee decides that the moment has come when the unemployed women must be dealt with. We Suffragists think the time has come, as there are already an appreciable number of women in Rotherham thrown out of work directly through the war. However, we are busy collecting for the Queen's Fund. Last week's *Rotherham Advertiser* showed that only one person had begun collecting for this fund and that one was a prominent Suffragist; in this week's we see four names of collectors; of these, three are prominent members of the N.U. We hope that Mrs. Oldham may be called upon to begin the administrative side of the Work for Women Fund; she is keen to do so, and is doing her utmost to persuade the officials of the town of the need for such a scheme.

Individual Suffragists are employing out of work women as much as possible, and are working through the Labour Exchange where possible.

Swindon and North Wilts Branch.

The Swindon Women's Suffrage Society held a meeting at the Friends' Meeting House on September 22nd, at which it was decided to devote the energies of the Society to the following purposes:—

1. To provide members to superintend the refreshment departments and to provide recreation for the Y.M.C.A. "Soldiers' Tents" in the district.

2. To endeavour to assist in the work of the Maternity Committee.

3. To give clothing, money, and personal service in support of the movement for entertaining the Belgian refugees.

Various sub-committees were appointed for the above purposes, the members readily responding to the demand upon their services.

Mrs. Green, 7, Fair View, Swindon, was appointed to carry out the secretarial duties.

Sympathetic references were made with regard to the departure of the President, the Rev. J. I. Cripps, from the district. Espousing the cause of Women's Enfranchisement at the risk of personal unpopularity the President has rendered splendid service, and it was felt that only those who were in the movement could fully appreciate the value of his work. A resolution thanking Mr. Cripps for his invaluable services was enthusiastically carried.

Guildford.

The Secretary wrote to the Public Health Committee urging the formation of a Maternity Centre and the Medical Officer of Health has asked her to draw up a scheme.

Summarised Reports.

Owing to lack of space, we are obliged to summarise very briefly the remaining reports received when the others were already in type.

Bedford.—The town is the centre of the Highland Division of Territorials, and there are 20,000 soldiers in the district. Many members of the W.S.S. are helping with the tea-rooms and recreation rooms for soldiers opened by the B.W.T.A., which are so badly needed whenever a large number of young soldiers are gathered together, and are greatly appreciated. A special Women's Committee has been formed to look after the girls of the town, and evening ambulance classes have been opened for them, which prove a great attraction.

Bridport.—The W.S.S. organised a workroom for unemployed factory girls, and asked the Relief Committee for assistance in the scheme. It was arranged that wages should be provided from the local War Relief Fund, and materials from the Queen's Needlework Fund, while members of the W.S.S. and other ladies provided a room and other necessaries. The Mayoress of Bridport received a telegram from Her Majesty expressing approval, and a meeting was held for the purpose of making the plan known, at which Mrs. Flora Annie Steel gave a most inspiring address. The work is now being satisfactorily carried on.

Brighton and Hove.—The W.S.S. keeps a register of work done by its members, who come to the Committee in many instances for advice as to openings for personal service. A large number are working with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association—their help being much appreciated—some with the Hove Relief Committee, some with the Charity Organisation Society, and others with the Care Committees.

Eastbourne.—A room has been lent on the Club premises, where the Society receives clothes and distributes them to Belgian refugees. It has now been proposed to throw open the club rooms every afternoon to Belgian and French refugees, so that they may have an opportunity of meeting their compatriots.

Exeter.—Through the exertions of Miss M. P. Willends, who is on the City Relief Committee, and also on the Committee for dealing with unemployment, a toy-making industry is shortly to be started. The W.S.S. is lending its office for the initial stages of the experiment. It has been a difficult matter to make the Relief Committee realise the pressing need of dealing with the women and girls on half time. The Society has also lent its office for a nursing class for working girls.

Halifax W.S.S. has offered to supply the Local Citizens' Guild of Help with as many garments for necessitous children as they can. Each helper provides her own material, and when possible employs an out-of-work woman to make the clothes. It is a great pleasure, the Society reports, to the destitute children to have entirely new garments, and it is felt that members are not depriving others of work, but are providing what would otherwise have to be dispensed with.

Rochester is opening a recreation room for the wives of Service men absent at the Front, and for girls. Promises have already been received of chairs, a heating lamp, and oil.

Sidmouth.—In addition to making articles for hospital equipment and kit-bags, &c., for Territorials, the W.S.S. have made a large quantity of jam, the sale of which has brought in funds for materials for work. Miss Leigh Browne kindly gave the use of her kitchen. Mrs. Burton Brown is giving a course of lectures on economical cookery to members and friends.

West Herts.—At the request of the Relief Sub-Committee, the W.S.S. has supplied a number of visitors. Five members of the Society are acting on the new Women's Employment Sub-Committee.

Forthcoming Meetings.

OCTOBER 16.

Edinburgh—22, Craigmillar Park—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Gunn—Miss Alice Low on "Recent Experiences in Germany" 3.0

40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Mrs. Edward Graham on (1) "How the Sick and Wounded are Looked After," (2) "Facts About the Red Cross" 4.30

OCTOBER 17.

Bradford—Saloon, Mechanics' Institute—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss A. Maude Royden—Subject, "War and Women" 8.0

OCTOBER 19.

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working parties 3.0 & 6.30

OCTOBER 21.

Gateshead—1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham—Meeting for women, to read and discuss some book of interest to all women 7.30

OCTOBER 22.

Guildford—The Suffrage Office, 1a, Mount Street—Mrs. Russell (Hon. Sec. St. Pancras School for Mothers) on "Maternity Centres and Schools for Mothers"—Chair, Miss Joan Fry 3.0

Southport—Temperance Institute—Mrs. Hills, M.A., on "The Care of Maternity" 8.0

OCTOBER 23.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Mr. Dennis Hird, M.A. (Central Labour College, Earl's Court, London), on "Our Struggle with the Dead" (showing the fetters of the past which bind us now) 4.30

Leicester—Temperance Hall—Speakers, Mrs Creighton, Mrs. Cooper—Subject, "War and Women"—Chair, Mr. J. Mentor Gimson, J.P. 8.0

OCTOBER 28.

Wallasey & Wirral—Liscard Concert Hall, Room 5—Annual Meeting—Miss H. Armitage (Joint Hon. Sec. of Manchester School for Mothers) on "Maternity Centres and Babies' Welcomes" 8.0

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Loch Scholarships in the Department of Social Science and Administration have been awarded to Miss Marjory Kate Millis, Moral Science Tripos, Cambridge; Miss Emily Ross, Miss Norah Schwab, Miss Effie Watson, M.A., Manchester; and Miss Doris Woodall, Modern Languages Tripos, Cambridge.

No further tickets of admission to the lectures on "The Relief of Exceptional Distress," by Mrs. Rackham and Mr. Lloyd, can be issued. The possibility of arranging for a repetition of the lectures is being considered. Those desirous of attending should send their names to the Director, London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C.

A LADY MAYOR.

Worthing will next year have a lady Mayor, Mrs. Ellen Chapman having been invited to hold that position. Mrs. Chapman, who is a cousin of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is on the Board of Guardians, and has been a member of the Worthing Town Council for four years.

WOMAN TOWN COUNCILLOR.

Mrs. Keynes, wife of Dr. J. N. Keynes, the Registrar of the University, has been elected a member of the Cambridge Town Council, on a residential qualification only, under the provisions of the County and Borough Councils Qualification Act, which came into force on August 7th.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ARMENIA.

A correspondent, who is one of the most earnest workers in the cause of the widows and orphans of Armenia, writes urging all who have come to their aid in the past to remember that they, too, are suffering from the terrible war cloud which overshadows Europe.

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ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

WANTED.—Orders for Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Room Plants, Window Boxes; Care of or laying-out of London Gardens. Also Home-made Jams, that more employment may be given during the War, instead of less.
WOMEN'S GARDENING ASSOCIATION,
62 and 64, LOWER SLOANE STREET.
ORDERS PLACED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

A LARGE VARIETY OF
ART POTTERY
AT
MRS. BERRY'S,
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(*One minute from St. Pancras Station.*)
Cornish and Devon Ware.
Old English Patterns in Leadless Glaze.
Please call and see if you do not find the very thing you want.

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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C.

HYMNS FOR USE DURING THE WAR. Collected by Dr. Jane Walker. Obtainable (3d. a copy with cover, or 2d. without cover) at 122, Harley-street, W., and at the Women's Printing Society, Brick-street, Piccadilly, W.

MILTON HALL, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.—Miss Muriel Robinson will give a VOCAL RECITAL, Monday, October 19th, at 7.45 p.m. Assisted by Miss Mary McCullagh ('cello), Mr. John Wills (piano). The proceeds will be devoted to the WOMEN'S DISTRESS FUND (NATIONAL RELIEF). Tickets, 4s., 2s., 1s., at Messrs. Forsyth's, Deansgate.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (N.U.W.S.S.) Clearing House for Voluntary Workers and Information Bureau, 58, Victoria-street, S.W. Donations for the Society's Women's Service Fund urgently needed by the Treasurer, Honble. Mrs. Spencer Graves.

POSITION VACANT.

WANTED, Nurse for two boys under four; some experience desirable; good reference indispensable.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Gillett, 102, Banbury-road, Oxford.

POSITIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GENTLEWOMAN desires post as superintendent or manageress, institution or club; accustomed to staff of servants; or would accept post as housekeeper or companion to delicate lady; good needlewoman; personally known to and recommended by Manager of COMMON CAUSE.—Apply "E. S.," COMMON CAUSE Office.

LADY-GARDENER, trained, practical, undertakes care of gardens, greenhouses, &c., by day or contract; terms moderate.—Apply Miss Vidal, 4, Norland-sq., W.

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MISS BAXELL, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W. Inexpensive day and evening gowns. Coats and skirts. Blouses Remodellings. Ladies' own materials made up at moderate prices.

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MORA PUCKLE will make up customers' own material during September in order to keep her staff of workers together; embroidered dresses, coats and djibbahs, tailored coats and skirts.—398 Oxford-st. (opposite "Times" Book Club), entrance Gilbert-st.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3½ guineas. Patterns sent on application.—H. NELISSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W. (near Waring's).

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ATHEENIC UNDERWEAR is all wool, guaranteed unshrinkable, and gives lasting wear. Write for patterns and buy direct from the actual makers at first cost.—Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

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GENTS' HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS. Slightly imperfect, hem-stitched, Irish Linen. Size 18 or 19 inches. Bundle of six, 2s. 9d. Postage 2d. extra. Bundle of twelve, 5s. 4d. Postage 3d. Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

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TO LET.

LADY (worker) would like to meet with another to share flat, or one who requires large furnished room; three minutes from Finchley-road, London, N.W.—Box 3,451, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE; charming situation on edge of Common; 4 bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c.; 4 guineas weekly.—Apply Mrs. Cobb, Wealdstone House, Harrow.

WANTED.

BOARD RESIDENCE wanted with a few ladies near Bayswater Tube. Bedroom under second floor 27s.—M., 6, Queen's-walk, Ealing.

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BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. 6d. day, 35s. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, 25s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel: 344 Western.

HOSTEL for lady workers, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

WOMEN'S WORK IN TIME OF WAR.

PUBLIC MEETING

ORGANISED BY

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,

KINGSWAY HALL

(KINGSWAY, W.C.)

Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 8.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. FAWCETT, LL.D.,

SPEAKERS:

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton,

Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss I. O. Ford,

Mrs. Hills (Miss Margaret Robertson), Miss Mary Macarthur,

Miss A. Maude Royden,

AND OTHERS.

Organist: **Mrs. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O.**

ADMISSION FREE: Reserved and Numbered Seats, **5/-** and **2/6,** Reserved (unnumbered), **1/-.** Tickets can be obtained from the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster (Tel. 1960 Victoria); also at 50, Parliament Street, S.W.; and at the Hall.

The Proceeds of the Meeting will be divided equally between the Queen's Work for Women Fund and The Active Service Fund of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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